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ator Chamberlain manifests n to get back on the reser-

An appeal is going up in some quarfor putting war charities on a war

rmany suppresses her newspapers ich tell the truth, and the ostrich hides by burying its head in the sand.

With \$600,000,000 of her gold in posssion of the Russians, the burden of the argument will be upon Rumania. Also, it being a drinkless Monday,

fellows discovered that they

get along quite well without

The Washington Post significantly narks that it is a poor sort of border line that can't be fired across both

A free school has been established in Little Rock for the training of women to take the places of men in railroad

If McAdoo takes the railroads out of politics, he will earn election to the esidency. But we shall await offidal returns.

Venice had heard of the fate of Rheims and Louvain. Historic and art treasures have been sent out of the reach of the Huns.

New Haven officials announce that their road saved \$1,379,260, in 1917, by ntific firing. Must have fired its staff lawyers and higher-ups.

Perhaps that New York judge who held that women need not tell their exact ages intends to be a candidate against Senator Wadsworth.

must be some fire. There has been considerable smoke issuing from German and Austrian labor circles lately.

The kaiser is cooing gently as peace dove. It shocks his compassionate soul that bad men like Lloyd George insist on doing naughty things!

Col. W. B. Thompson, American capitalist, seems to have out-Heroded Charley Schwab and Martin Littleton.

One great consolation is always that things might be worse. We have a sugar shortage, but there are two substitutes-the rail jam and the ice

"Fire, Snow and Water" used to be the favorite title of stories in the old "Golden Days" and "Youths' Companion." We have had the snow and the

The supreme Teutonic drive is soon to be delivered on the western front, Italy or in the Balkans as you prefer. Pay your money and take your

An appropriation of \$363,480 was made in the house to pay for seeds for congressmen to send out. It was not stated whether any plows or hoes were provided for.

We are told that the packers cut prices to kill out competition. Which leaves us wondering how much we should have paid had prices been maintained.

It seems that we can't be happy in this country except when we are miserable. Already there is some worry about a prospective ice famine next

When airplanes get to making two and a half miles a minute every farmer abould provide himself one for use in emergencies like when a hawk pounces down on a chickling.

The democracy of booze takes little comfort from the fact that thirteen dates can defeat the dry amendment. Phey consider thirteen an unlucky mber to pin their faith to.

int Czernig was probably asnded when a Russian peace conferrepresentative coolly asked his ssion for the inauguration of a shevik propaganda in Austria.

ngressional fatality keeps pace th that in the camps, Senator ughes, of New Jersey, being the ot victim. His death will affect the itical complexion of the senate.

Frank P. Wood has been chosen d of the republican national conenal committee, and it will be at like some irreverent democrat to te the groublicans with being a den-hended set.

Apparently, it is Secretary Baker's a that there would have been mares had there been no draft ce his ruling that a man is not us married since May 18.

MUST PROTECT OURSELVES.

It is unlikely the Tennessee river will rise above 42.5 feet on the gauge. We doubt, from this morning's report, if it will go that high. We have escaped another catastrophe, but to us has been clearly indicated the danger in which we live. How long now before our people meet and take steps to build the levee system which Chattanooga must have for its protection?

WINNING WAR FOR THEMSELVES.

The German and Austro-Hungarian peoples may win the war for democracy. What is going on inside the boundaries of the central nations is of tremendous importance. Often before we have been encouraged by reports of disturbances. But it has always developed that the Teutonic peoples were under good discipline. But that was while they were being induced by their leaders to believe that there was no object of aggression in their warfare. They fought, they thought, for their Lares and Penates, their firesides, their native heaths. Then came the revelation at Brest-Litovsk. The bolsheviki - those wild-eyed visionaries showed up Kuehlemann and Hoffman. The "no annexations and no indemnities" of the reichstag resolutions was shown as arrant

Now the working people of Germany and Austria, for the first time since the war began, assert themselves. They are demanding tation, supply and other departments, that the war cease on the terms they thought they were fighting for. Put down those spoils you have paid for with the blood of our working people, they say. Let us have peace and bread, and return to every nation the territory that properly belongs to it.

We are not given much information from over the border, but enough is leaking through the closed frontiers into neutral lands to indicate that a crisis has come. What Brussiloff and Cadorna and Joffre couldn't, perhaps the followers of Herr Liebnecht, in his prison cell, may compel from the brutal would-be conquerors. Ideas ever were more powerful than swords.

Even Nuernberg has gone on a strike - Nuernberg, from whence toys have been furnished to amuse the children of the world. Perhaps nothing made in Germany has been missed as much as the toys of Nuernberg, and the home-lovers the world over will hope that the toymakers in that quaint city may achieve their noble ends.

A WORKINGMAN'S DEMOCRACY.

Discussion of Charles M. Schwab's prediction that the rule of the workingman is approaching has assumed various phases, probably as many as there are viewpoints. But, strange to say, not many have arisen to declare such a thing impossible. In fact, many notable tendencies in that direction are already observable. The internal struggle in Russia is

over the very proposition of the workingman's control. The revolution which overthrew the czar was practically a unanimous movement, but there is much divergence of onlinon as to the the monarchy. Many parties, with as many plans, have sprung into exist-Petrograd represents the Maximalists, who demand that the property-owning classes be entirely excluded from the government. These manifest an extreme reaction following relief from the oppressions of a stupid autocracy somewhat toned down if the country can rid itself of the war and devote its attention to the formation of a permanent government,

But the bolsheviki are something more than a sporadic, isolated in stance. The working classes of England are in close sympathy with them and the general outline of their purposes. And the English workingman's power as a governmental factor is growing apace. He is now speaking out ominously about the course which his country must follow. It is likely that the English workingman will never go to the radical extreme of the Russian bolsheviki in his attitude toward the ownership of property, but by the workers-the producers-is essentially the same. And similar movements are gathering force and popular favor in nearly all the countries of

continental Europe. Mr. Schwab is a wealthy man. Of course he would not favor the abolttion of private property. Dut he can forelock and provide for a democratic equality, not only before the law but in the enactment and administration of the law as well. He knows that the workingman may justly demand political, social and industrial equality, and knows furthermore that the latter is anticipate his prophecy by preparing with the procession. abolish artificial distinctions due to wealth. He would recognize the worker as a human being whose rights and privileges are the same as those accorded any other human being on

The workingman is quite as much interested in the democracy of industry as the democracy of politics, inasmuch as there is little basic difference. He would consider industries to which he contributes his labor as mutual enterprises in which he stood equal with the man who furnished the capital. He would share in its prosperity the same way. A few big establishments in this country have adopted the mutual principle. Others will follow. Its general recognition will do more to to men. The murder of husbands

earth.

America intelligence will still be at a professional alienist may also suffer a premium. People will continue to own diminution of importance in criminal property, more of them than ever. But jurisprudence. those who live by plunder will be pulled down. No aristocracy of wealth, not much longer be the province of as is the case under the proportional mere man to say what woman may or representation of Germany, will be may not do. She's going to have given power in this country. Those something to say about it herself.

who own big fortunes will not be permitted to lay crushing burdens on the country and then pass them on for payment to the man who is already sweating blood for bare existence. A workingman's democracy is a real democracy-a government by the people, for the people and of the people.

PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

Noting the fact that an effort is being made to get Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, who has served three terms, to become a candidate again, an exchange in one of Tennessee's border states observes that we do not have to beg senators in the south to run for re-election. Which is true. Southern people are very ence, but the faction now in control at patriotic. They believe in serving the country, and a large proportion of them do not think this can be done I very well without holding office. And the bigger and more lucrative the office, the better the service.

Of course, we don't have to urge and oligarchy of wealth. It is probable senators to stand for another term. They usually consider the job a sort of vested right. Then they also fear that their services cannot be spared with safety to the country. They do not believe we ought to swap horses while crossing the stream, and the stream is usually so wide that they hardly ever get entirely out of the water on the other side. Southern senators do not resign, nearly always being willing to serve longer, the public welfare demanding it.

The people at large appreciate th patriotic, sentiments which prevail among senators. They feel the same way about it. There are some among them who are not senators who would be willing, for the good of the country, to undertake the job with the purpose in both of the countries all of its incumbrances and sacrirespecting control of the government fices. Indeed, they become anxious about it and, clashes sometimes result, for it is one of the deficiencies of our system that there are not enough senatorships to go round, "

So, if any of our readers have felt impelled to urge senatorial representatives to continue in the service, it is unnecessary to bother about it. see a time when the workingman will You probably could not persuade one no longer submit to exploitation at the of them to retire voluntarily if you hands of those whom his labor has tried. They love their country and made rich. He would take time by the their jobs with an almost equal fond-

WOMEN AS JURORS.

It was one of ex-Senator Bailey's contentions that since women could not serve on jumes they should not be enfranchised. But the Texas statesman going to exact it. Mr. Schwab would is having some trouble in keeping up New York, to make the transition easy. He would which has already granted the vote to women, is considering a measure to qualify them for jury service. Altogether it seems a very wise man who can fix definite limits to what women may do. The Tribune thinks the matter should be carefully considered, but sees no insurmountable reason why women should not function in this form of public service. Limited experience indicates that they make good jurors.

The Tribune makes the following significant observation on the subject: "There are plenty of sentimental women-almost as many as there are sentimental men. But most women have a cold-blooded attitude toward the guilty, especially the guilty of their own sex, that is appalling promote political and industrial peace and lovers may well cease to be a and prosperity than any other agency. comfortable sport with women jurors Under a workingman's regime in to look the facts in the eye."

Whether we like it or not it will

SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

Perhaps the most remarkable statement that recently has been published by one of the military experts in allied countries was that of Col. Repington, formerly of the London Times, to the effect that the allies had fewer than two million men on the western front and that the Germans would have not more than two and a half million when their present mobilization on that front was completed.

Military writers have been wont to deal in figures much larger than these for both friend and enemy. We have been told time and again that Great Britain had three million men on that line and France two million, not to count our force, or the Belgians, or the Portuguese, which together must aggregate several hundred thouand more. We were led to believe that Germany had at least two million men on her side, before she began to withdraw troops from the east, and these were estimated at 1,600,000.

ington's figures include only effectives who are right at the front. It is barely possible he did not add the reserves in camp, or men engaged in the transpor-But this hypothesis is discredited by he fact that he goes on and accuses Lloyd George of failing to reinforce the western lines for the reason that he expected to make peace by Christmas, Our own idea all the time, and we have not failed to express it on occa-

It is entirely possible that Col. Rep-

sion, has been that all the forces engaged in the war at all times have been exaggerated. Allowance has not been made for the enormous wastage. At one time Lloyd George estimated this loss at 15 per cent. a month. It occurs not only from casualties, but from sickness and other causes. It is the ane of every commander.

So it may be true that instead of from four to five million men facing each other for the final Armageddon, if it goes to that, the forces will not be nearly so great.

There is this encouragement to us in these figures: Our half million that we will certainly be able to put in line this summer and perhaps two millions by next year will be a much larger proportionate factor and will thus much more possibly turn the scale. The day may come when there will be as many Americans on that front, as of our "associates," as the president terms

Another thought, if these armies are so reduced we may not be surprised if all combatants are more careful hereafter of human life. Commanders, no doubt, see that forces much larger than these are necessary for successful aggressives. We hear much of a German offensive. But the people in Germany today are breaking up the meetings of the so-called "patriotic" societies. In that country as in others the imperialists frequently assume to themselves all the patriotism. But the German masses are no longer fooled. They are even cheering Trotzky. It

wouldn't be so remarkable if the Hindenburg idol, in which for several years they have been sticking nails bought we read that German crowds, like those in Russia, sing the "Marsellaise" we must appreciate how the movement for a demecratic peace marches on. It will be difficult to force an army to advance when the people back home feel as they do. Nor will it have the material for an offensive if the munitions

Events of the past few days in Berlin may force even the junkers to give pause.

No more striking commentary on what this war has meant to these European nations can be given than these figures of depleted armies which Col. Repington has given. Nations have marched out to fight. The battlefields have swum in their blood. They now approach a limit of man-power.

Our potential possibility may be the final weight to tip the beam and either bring the war lords to their senses or aid the German people in "pulling them down" as Scheidemann expresses

Let us keep the war on the basis the president has described it. We are not at war with the German people, but with their masters, and let us broaden our understanding of it so that the German people will appreciate that we shall not succor imperialism in any other country while we are pulling it down in Germany.

There has been a splendid growth of truly democratic sentiment of late. That Lloyd George should tell the British labor party that he stands on their platform is magnificent. The working people everywhere are asserting themselves. They are no longer dumb, driven cattle. A peace made on their terms will be a lasting peace.

We are now told that the Brazilian army of 250,000 men, which we had heard was only awaiting an invitation to proceed to Europe, is to be used at home. Brazil has found the Hun-in her own midst.

Germany continues to throw out challenges to that airplane fileet which is said to be getting ready to pay her

It is good news that Tennesseans, or anybody else, are at work on the water power bill.

If the nasty food administrator will just keep quiet it won't be long until we can have turnip greens and jowl -if the turnips are not all frozen.

An exchange thinks the appointment of a weather administrator is now in order. The one on the job has broken down worse than the war department.

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THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

(Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co. The New York Evening World.) Mr. and Mrs. Jarr were hardly men, and followed the ladies into the



Croesus with their friend, Mrs. Chra Mudridge-Smith, when Mr. meter, remarked "I am wait huskily, "Are you sure your hus-band will meet been decorate What entrance will he be at?" "Oh, the fussy

replied Mrs. Mudridge-Smith. "He's so that even with his fur-lined overcoat he wouldn't stand in any draughty en-trance. No, we'll find him warm and comfortable waiting for us at a re-served table in the diningroom."

Mr. Jarr groaned. He realized there would be no escape. He would have to pay for the taxicab. Sometimes Mr. Smith. I know he will want us all one can fumble with some small change and a dollar bill when an imtheater afterward. He's SO liberal, petuous friend with more money ing on the curb will say, "Here it is, driver! Four-eighty. Keep the change!" and hand over a five-dollar oill from a bulky bunch of its fellows. But there was no such happy fate in store for him, Mr. Jarr realized full well. What use to begin a campaign ity cared not who made either its for national visiting days and save country's laws or its songs. food and fuel at such initial cost? It was pretty, but it wasn't art. It was Garfieldian, but not Rockefellerian. It was fine ethics, but poor economics True, Mr. Jarr expected that old man Smith would pay the dinner check, bu if Mr. Jarr paid for the taxi? vell, what can't be cured must be en

dured. The theory was all right, any Arriving at the Hotel St. Croesus Mr. Jarr paid the taxi bill like a stoi For bringing three persons from away thought it should be. It was no comfort to be informed by the driver that

another person had been with them it vould have been just as dear, but efforts at economy robbery with the rotarian highway-ling a day's wage for blue Monday.

onyx entrance to the Hotel St. Croebearing them downtown to the Hotel sus. He did not have to follow them far. Near the entrance of Peacock alley, where the lady loafers forever wait to prey upon those they wait for, Mrs. Soper had held up Mrs. Jarr and Mrs. Mudridge-Smith.

"I am waiting for the count." gushed Mrs. Soper, "The darling count has asked me to dine with him! He has been decorated with the Order of the band will meet been decorated with the Order of the us at the Hotel Double Cross, you know, for his past, Crossus? triotism in buying supplies for his country. Spends millions, you know, and always smokes those extra long cigarettes with his nobility trademark on them! Makes them himself?

> "Well, we're sorry to leave you," re-marked Mr. Jarr, trying to drag his womenfolks from the rouged hotel harpy, "but we have an appointment to meet Mr. Smith."
>
> "The count does so love to meet rep-

resentative business men!" cried Mrs. Soper. "He'll be delighted to meet

you know! Here Mrs. Soper gave Mr. Jarr a look to indicate the nouveau riche were never liberal, but the old nobility always were. Especially when the old nobility handled its government's war contracts, in which case the old nobil-

Mr. Jarr felt it was a trap; that there was no count; but Mrs. Jarr an Mudridge-Smith were dazzled with the prospect of meeting the contract count, and soon Mrs. Sope was at the table with them, the in her hand, ordering real Astrikan caviare, which is more costly than ra dium, because, as she said, the count always had caviare even when camp

Mr. Jarr felt that trouble was com ing and that it was coming on a fas Clara Mudridge-Smith's

for the distance. "It's fare and a half for three or four people. If you had brought another person it would have been just as cheap," added the driver.

Mr. Jarr was going to say that the distance of the distance of the distance of the distance of the distance. "It's fare and a half rich fare as though no such man as Hoover had ever uttered a warning word. Mr. Jarr delayed the dread moment for settlement as leave the distance." to pay the bill and tip the waiter. what's the use? He compounded the most a week's salary, without deduct-

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS ARE WIDELY DIVIDED Evening Star Says Now Is Time

for Wilson to Take Role of Mediator.

(Arthur S. Draper in New York Tribune.) London, Jan. 27 .- More careful examination of the recent speeches of Hertling and Czernin has served merely to widen the division of opinion among the English newspapers. One section of the press has concen-trated its attention on the German chancellor's utterances, and draws the deduction therefrom that Hindenburg is determined to further the militar has already received the support of the civilian leaders. Other papers find cause for encouragement garded as an offer of peace more in with allied aims than any made by the enemy. The radical Evening Star thinks it is time for President Wilson to strive for media-

President Wilson," it says. "He can play the divine part of mediator. He can respond to the Austrian offer, and by so doing he can build a bridge be-tween the two great European groups. "Let us go hand in hand with him "Let us go hand in hand with him in his inevitable response to the Aus-trian overture, for just as Amer-ica links up with Austrian and German peacemakers, so we on our side link up our allies with America." Every one anticipates another ges-ure by Wilson. Says the West-

minster Gazette: "We are willing to make a large alowance for German bluff and bluster and wish to close no door on further exploring of this situation by President Wilson or any benevolent neutral, but we cannot shut our eyes to the realities of the present situation. Germany is imposing conqueror's trouble with 'em, and that means terms on Russia, and until the Rus- whole lot to a public service corpora-

sian situation is thoroughly exploited she is unlikely to give any consideration to our terms." Nothing Hertling could have said was calculated to stiffen the British more and unite all opinion against

dom of the seas. It was just as effective as waving a red flag in front of a bull. It arouses even the heights of fury.

PREFERS BEING CONDUCTOR TO BEING SUPERINTENDENT

(American Magazine.), He enjoys more kindly publicity, more cordina popularity not merely in his home town, but all over the north-west, than most of the big business men and millionaires of the section, for many of these gentlemen are known only to their own immediate circles, while everybody knows Charles circles, while everybody knows Charles H. Purdy, veteran employe of the Tacoma Railway and Power company, and the best part of it is, everybody likes him. He's on such friendly terms with the public that nobody stops to say Mr., or add the last letter to his name; it's just "Hello, Purd!" all along the line, from bankers to bricklayers.

Purdy needn't have been a common, everyday street car conductor if he hadn't wanted to; he might be a superintendent, and he didn't have to hadn't wanted to; he might be a superintendent, and he didn't have to consult a phrenologist to find it out, either. He got in and demonstrated the fact by being one for seven years and then he quit—told the company he was homesick for the fresh air and commedery of the rear platform, and asked to be put back on the cars.

"I had several good reasons," Mr. Purdy said, "For quite awhile I studied the situation up one side and down the other, and I became convinced that I could be of a lot more help to my company on the cars than I could in an office. You see, it's this way: I'm a pretty good mixer; that comes of my being part Irish. Then, too, I can somehow always find a way to handle folks without having any trouble with 'em, and that means a tion, because handling folks so that everybody is satisfied is one of their biggest problems. It's an easy thing to do, too, if you go at it right. I've made it a rule to treat people who ride with me as if they were my guests. For instance, if the car gets crowded and they bunch up at the back end, as they usually do, I stay where I belong and get off something like this: 'Say, folks, here's a fellow citizen that's in an awful hurry. Can't you stow him away in there somewhere?' It works like a charm; everybody laughs and edges a bit closer to the frent end, and somebody's almost sure to sing out; 'You bet we can. Purd!'

"There's another thing I've found it

can. Purd!'
"There's another thing I've found it
pays mighty well to do, and that's to
wait when folks are hurrying for all
they're worth to catch the car—just
wait quietly without clanging the
gong every second or two; that's
bound to get on anybody's rives
when they're sprinting for all it's in
'em. Such things sound small and insignificant when you try to put them em. Such things sound small and insignificant when you try to put them into words; all the same they're big factors in handling folks successfully; but I should say the whole matter can be summed up in three words: Courtesy, accommodation and an unlimited supply of good humer."

BATH AND SHAVE BEHIND LINES COST 35 CENTS

(Literary Digest) Those at home can get from the let-ters of the boys "Over There" an im-pression of the conditions which it is pression of the conditions which it is impossible to gain from any other source—intimate pictures of the daily life and surroundings, hardships and amusements of those who are fighting for the world and humanity. Here are descriptions of a public bath in a private house, and of a "barber shop" behind the lines—the latter recalling customs more than a century old—which Raymond F. Gier, of Lansing, Mich., who is with a hospital unit "Somewhere in France," writes to his parents, and which are printed in the Detroit Free Press:

"We are located in a fine old French town (the censor may cross out the

town (the censor may cross out the name, but I may be able to let you hame, but I may be able to let you know later), and are right among typical French people. They have treated us royally, considering the times and conditions. Everywhere we go we are greeted with 'Bon jour' and the like, and the people smile at us and many The French are fine people, and although they have some very queer customs, they can't be beaten for genuine hospitality.

"There are so many, many things that I could tell you, but I will have to let some of them go until I get home, when I can tell them with the aid of my diary, which I am trying to keep

pretty complete.
"We have no hot water here, or did not have till yesterday, so I went down not have till yesterday, so I went down town, just a few blocks, and got a bath day before yesterday. I went into a little shop to buy a larger diary, and after buying it I asked the proprietor, with the aid of my little book, where I could go and get a bath. I guess very few people in this country have bathrooms in their houses, so there are many public baths in cities. te follow him and he led the way three or four blocks down the street to a

bathhouse (I guess you call it that). That just shows how hospitable the French are to us.
"We walked in and he told the lady that I wanted to take a bath, then he left us. The lady motioned me to a chair, and while I sat down she went to fix the bath. She came back soon and showed me to one of the rooms. The room was small, but in it were a very large bath-tub and two chairs. On one of the chairs were two bath towels. The tub was lined with a sterilized white sheet and half filled up to my shoulders, the tub being much deeper than ours. I had a fine

scrub and it only cost me one franc seventy-five centimes, amounting to 35 cents in our money.
"One of the strangest things to me are the barber shorts. I went in one day to get a shave—and I got it. The chairs are ordinary chairs, and in the shop where I went there were only three. They are in front of a large dressing-table with a bowl in the middle of the top. You sit down in the chair with your feet on the floor and rest your head on the back part of the chair. I can't understand why they have it arranged that way, as it is uncomfortable for both the customer

and the barber-and the latter has to bend way over to work. "First, that barber lathered my face and shaved me down, then he lathered again and shaved up. After he was through shaving I had to get up and wash the soap off myself (I only knew what to do by looking around and see after I had done that I sat down again, and he dried it and sprayed my whole head with a very strong scented tollet water, nearly drowning me. Then he dried me and put powder on with a large powder puff. It cost fifty centimes (10 cents), and although very cheap I'll not go to a barber shop very as this that make you think you are

But he found the "movies" quite unto-date, and the presence of the Amer-icans was acknowledged in the hospitable French way by the orchestra-He writes:

The next night the whole unit was invited to the main 'movie' house in town, and we marched down in a body and took the middle seats in the the-ater, which had been reserved for us. The orchestra was playing 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' when we came in, and afterward they played 'The Marseillaise.' Of course we all stood at attention during both pieces and afterward the French people shouted start, I can tell you. They showed six different pictures during the evening.
Four of them were American pictures
with French synopsis, including Charlie Chaplin, and the other two were French. The orchestra played a lot of very old American popular songs and many other pieces which we recognized and enjoyed, and they played

"We are very comfortable and happy, and although not very busy with regular hospital work (the only pa-tients we have as yet are ordinary cases, no wounded), we are still building barracks and completing the necessary arrangements for our regular work, which we expect won't come for good until next spring, although, of course, we don't know.

guess I told you about our being is-sued heavy underwear and heavy hob-nailed shoes. We're very happy and need nothing I can think of except assurance that everyone at home is

